

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 3rd October, 1883.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th September,

Circulation,
150 copies.

Payment of an annual
subsidy to the Amír of
Kábul.

states that Afgháns are really a very fortunate people. We pay them large sums of money for nothing. When we show the least hesitation to accede to their demands, they threaten to intrigue with Russia and we are at once brought to our senses! The more we give the more they ask. It is surprising that the British Government, which is so economical and always bent on reduction of public expenditure, should be so generous in its dealings with Afghánistán. It appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that over and above the annual subsidy of 12 lakhs paid to the Amír, the Government lately forwarded 1,144 guns and 61,000 cartridges to Kábul! Moreover, a sum of two and a half lakhs of rupees is said to have been given to Saiyid Mír Kásim, the Amír's agent! The worst of it is that nothing can be expected from the Afgháns in return. They look upon the subsidy as a tribute and not as a gift, as is evident from enquiries from Afghán fruit-sellers in this country. In fact,

we are afraid that Abdu-l-Rahmán Khán, like Sher Ali, far from rendering aid to us, may enter into war with us. If danger is apprehended from Russia, Government should increase the army on the frontier instead of uselessly making large gifts of money and arms to the Amír. Even the Russian press ridicules our Afghan policy. Under these circumstances Government should reconsider the matter. Above all, it should remember that India cannot bear increased taxation. The last straw has been placed on her back. If Government considers the payment of a subsidy to the Amír unavoidable, it should pay it from the British treasury. Charity should begin at home.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 24th September, states that it is said that a new Russian agent has arrived in Afghanistan. The spread of the rumour has led to a universal cry of "Russia" in all parts of this country. Many journals have devoted columns to comments on the subject. True, Russians have long been making a steady advance towards Central Asia, and they may be anxious to give effect to the will of Peter the Great, but that emperor could not have dreamt at the time of writing his will that India would come under British rule. Russia should remember that an attempt on her part at seizing this country would be attended by disastrous consequences to her. At the same time we cannot refrain from saying that the British Government is not well advised in paying an annual subsidy to the Amír and the frontier tribes, and in looking to them for aid instead of depending on its own strength. This policy is only calculated to lower its prestige. The best way of providing against the danger of Russian invasion is by winning the good will of native chiefs and the people. Natives fully appreciate the advantages of British rule and are averse to a change of masters. (There is a picture in the *Indian Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th September, in which the Government of India is represented as an Englishman seated on a chair. The Englishman, feeling some-

thing inside his boot, takes it off and turns it over, and out comes a large scorpion. The boot is called Kábul, and the scorpion Russia).

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 26th September, referring to the critical relations between China and France. France and China, argues that France is the aggressor and asks the British Government to interfere and prevent the impending war, because an outbreak of hostilities would seriously affect the Indian and British trade with China.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 26th September, expresses great satisfaction at the proposed visit of Lord Ripon to Kashmir, and hopes that his Lordship's visit will tend to reassure the Maharájá and remove from his mind all fears and anxieties which were created by the hostile attitude of the late régime and which have affected his health.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 26th September, expresses surprise that in the notifications of appointments, transfers, &c., published in official *Gazettes*, the term Mr. is invariably prefixed to the names of Christian officers, while the names of native officers are always to be seen without any such term attached to them. Many vernacular terms, such as Lálá, Bábu, Munshí, Pandit, &c., which correspond to the English Mr., are in vogue among natives. What wonder if the practice of publishing the names of native officers without any title at all is simply due to the want of a term which would equally apply to all classes of natives. But this difficulty can be removed by extending the use of the term Mr. to natives or adopting the vernacular term *schib*. The latter term, of course, would have to be put after the name.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 24th September, states that it appears that the people of Bengal have submitted a petition to the Bengal Government, praying that courts of law and Government offices in that province may be allowed to receive applications for grant of copies of documents by post and also to send copies to applicants by the same means. As regards the payment of copying fees, applicants may be allowed to remit the fees by money-orders. This is really a much-needed reform and should be introduced in every province. The rule as to personal attendance presses severely on those who have to obtain copies of papers from courts situated at long distances from their homes.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th September, referring to the judgments passed by the Allahabad High Court in the cases of *Mata Din v. Chand Din* (I. L. R. All. series, 1870), *Bhikhan Khan v. Ratan Kunwar* (I. L. R. All. series, Vol. I.) *Ahmaduddin Khan v. Majlis Rai* (Weekly Notes, March, 1883), *Wazir Muhammad v. Amanat Khan* (Weekly Notes, July, 1883), remarks that these judgments make suits for arrears of rent, of profits and of revenue against heirs or representatives not cognizable by revenue courts, but by civil courts. The judgments ostensibly appear to be in accordance with law, but the High Court's interpretation of the law is really far-fetched. Looking at the principles of the revenue law and the interests of the people, the editor argues that such suits should be cognizable by revenue courts.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaizar* (Lucknow), of the 2nd October, in regard to the recruiting of emigrants for the Mauritius, complains that recruiting agents induce men and women, who happen to quarrel with their relatives, to enlist themselves by holding out false hopes to them, and urges that measures should be adopted to prevent recruiting agents from deceiving the people.

in this way. The best thing would be to put a stop to emigration altogether and to provide labour for the unemployed in this country.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahābād), for September, referring to the letter published by Lakshmi Rājā Shiva Prasad and the educated natives of the North-Western Provinces. Shankar Misra in the *Pioneer*, of the 17th September, remarks that Lakshmi Shankar defends the "sheep" king (Rājā Shiva Prasad), and condemns the memorial, submitted by the educated natives of these provinces to the Viceroy praying for the exclusion of the Rājā from the Legislative Council, as foolish and unjust. Lakshmi Shankar says that it is unfair to find fault with the Rājā for his opinions given in the Council in an honest and independent spirit! Bravo! Lakshmi Shankar and the Rājā are the only two honest and independent men in the world! If the Rājā became honest and independent, the earth would quake. Nothing could be further from the hearts of the memorialists than that the members of the Viceroy's Council should not give their opinions in an honest and independent spirit. The Rājā has done only evil and no good to the country during his whole life. He gave his opinion against the Ilbert Bill out of a feeling of enmity to Bengālis. The Benares *vyavasthā* in the idol case is a fresh proof of his honesty and independence! If the *vyavasthā* was in accordance with the Hindū religion, why were the Pandits given bribes?

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Bhāratendu* (Brindāban), for September, states that in every other province the vernacular of that province has been made the court language, but it is to be regretted that in these provinces the use of Urdu has been introduced into the courts of law to the great inconvenience of the people. Lately the Local Government has even disqualified boys who pass the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, with Hindī as the second language, for the

Circulation,
250 copies.

public service ! Evidently this is a piece of gross injustice to Hindús. It is surprising that in England Hindí has been lately introduced into the Civil Service Examination, while here Hindí-reading men are debarred from the public service. The orders in question are calculated to undo the good work of many years. The unjust partiality shown by Government to Urdú is explained by the people in different ways. Some say that Government teaches us Urdú in order to shake our faith in our religion ; some say that Government fears Musalmáns ; some say that Government desires to make Sanskrit extinct, and so forth. We hope the Local Government will cancel the mischievous orders in question, otherwise it should order Hindús to forget their mother tongue altogether. (The *Hindí Pradíp* (Allahábád), for September, also publishes a long article in condemnation of the exclusion of men who know English and Hindí from the public service, and remarks that the present Lieutenant-Governor is said to be a great lover of Persian and Arabic, and that this is the reason why he is bent on the entire destruction of Hindí. It is a good thing that, like the Governors of Bombay and Madras and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he has not the power of making laws, otherwise he would have at once passed a law for the general massacre of Hindús and the destruction of their language. The writer proposes that there should be two Lieutenant-Governors, or at all events two Chief Secretaries in these provinces, one to look after the interests of Hindús and the other after those of Musalmáns).

Circulation,
230 copies.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 27th September, complains that the condition of every class of the community is at present very unsatisfactory owing to one cause or another. Litigants are ruined by the heavy cost of litigation. Pleaders and barristers charge their clients more than their fixed fees, but still they do not perform their duties properly. Lately a gentleman engaged the services of a European barrister at Lucknow and paid him Rs. 75 in advance. When that man's

case first came on for hearing, the barrister did not attend court and was found to have gone to Sitapur to conduct another case there. On the day of the second hearing he was at Lucknow, but he told his client that he was busy and returned him his papers only a few hours before the assembling of court. The poor man had to engage another pleader and pay him Rs. 79. When he asked the barrister to refund the money he had advanced, he abused him and also threatened to beat him. The question is how the poor man can recover his money, there being no provision in the law for the recovery of such money. The man consulted pleaders at Lucknow on the subject, but they showed no disposition to help him. He intends to institute a suit against the barrister for damages.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 26th September, advertising to the custom, said to prevail in jails, of shaving the beards of Musalmán convicts, condemns the custom as opposed to the policy of religious tolerance pursued by Government. (A correspondent of the *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 25th September, referring to the same subject, states that the complaint is unfounded. The orders of Government are to the effect that Musalmán prisoners should not be allowed to have beards longer than one inch. If they are made to shave at any jail, this is against rule. The editor is glad that the complaint as to shaving is unfounded, but thinks that there should be no restriction even as to the length of beards).

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 1st October, urges that tahsildars should be supplied with necessary camp-equipage and paid travelling allowance when they go on tour. At present they are necessarily obliged to press men and animals into their service for transport and to call upon villagers to provide them with lodgings.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The Bhasat Bandhu (Aligarh), of the 28th September, expresses surprise that Government is as apathetic as ever to the question of court language, although the use of Persian character is a source of great inconvenience to the people. In order to show the ambiguity of that character the editor states that an assault case was lately heard by a criminal court. One Ratna and one Anta were the two parties to the suit. The court sarishtadar confused the names of the two persons, and read Ratna as Anta and vice versa.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
330 copies.

A correspondent of the *Islam* (Meerut), of the 28th September, regrets to state that the official opinions on the Ilbert Bill are

really very discouraging. Only one Local Government and a few subordinate officers have advocated the passing of the measure in its integrity. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the district officers of Bengal and these provinces have urged the entire withdrawal of the measure. Moreover, three or four members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council are also opposed to it. Hence obviously Lord Ripon can by no means pass it in its present shape. It can only be passed in a modified form. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces, Bombay and Madras, as well as all High Courts except that of Bengal, have proposed that only Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges should be empowered to try Europeans. This would undoubtedly be a reasonable compromise, and if it were made, opposition both here and at home would be disarmed. Natives too should be satisfied with this compromise at all events for the present. It is notorious that admissions to the new Native Civil Service are made more in consideration of birth than of intellectual ability. If members of that service were empowered to try Europeans, any of them might commit mistakes, and then all

native officers would be condemned as incompetent. But those natives who rise to the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge will be men of tried ability and experience and will not be likely to fall into errors. If they acquit themselves well, there is every reason to hope that the privilege will be extended to other native officers in future. Nothing could be more unwise on the part of our countrymen than to insist on the measure becoming law in its integrity and to find fault with Lord Ripon for making a compromise. In that case the Bill would not be passed in any shape, and Englishmen at home would condemn Lord Ripon as a visionary statesman, on the ground that he has displeased both Anglo-Indians and natives and revived race animosity. The result would be that his Lordship would resign and his fate would deter future Viceroy's from endeavouring to do anything for us. Hence we cannot do better than to convince the Supreme Government that we cordially approve of the proposed compromise, which will satisfy both parties, and highly appreciate the unprecedented firmness displayed by it in the crisis. Referring to the attacks made by some district officers on natives in their opinions on the Bill, the writer remarks that natives should not lose their temper and abuse Europeans in return, because this would only add fuel to the flame. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that our opponents might construe our strictures, if couched in strong language, into disloyalty. We should answer the charges, brought against us, in a moderate tone, express our regret that the officers, whom we hold in such high esteem, should be so hostile to us, and even express a hope that their indignation has been gratified and that they will now resume their former attitude towards us. (The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 25th September, contains a picture in which a native is represented as preparing his food and surrounded by many Europeans having the body of a man and the head of a dog. The letter-press is as follows:—Amendments to the Libert Bill. It is better to pacify dogs by a sop. The *Hindustan* (Lucknow), of the 27th September, states that it appears from

the *London Times* that only Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges will be empowered to try Europeans. This compromise, which has been made owing to the Anglo-Indian agitation, is to be deeply regretted. But it is a matter of satisfaction that Lord Ripon has stood firm and has not abandoned the principle involved. It is to be hoped that Government will be able to extend the measure in future.)

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 26th September, referring to the opinions on the Ilbert Bill published in the *Gazette of India*, of the 8th idem, remarks that the total number of opinions is 310, of which 192 urge the entire withdrawal of the measure, while 118 are in favour of it. Of the latter 45 recommend the passing of the measure in its integrity, and the remaining 78 would make some amendments in it. The editor expresses surprise that only 50 natives were consulted. As the measure also immediately concerned natives, a much larger number of them ought to have been given an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject. Other Local Governments and Administrations, be it said to their credit, called for the opinions of some natives, but it is a matter of deep regret and surprise that our Chief Commissioner did not consider it worth while to consult a single native. The opinions of the opponents of the Bill have one satisfactory feature. Although the opponents have abused natives in general in no measured terms and have strongly protested against the subjecting of Europeans to the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates, they have said nothing against native Civil Servants. This shows that although race feeling has blinded their reason, their good natural instinct is not extinct in them. The question is whether the Bill should be passed or not. If the question be decided by a mere majority of votes, the measure should be withdrawn. But if we carefully weigh the *pros* and *cons* and consider the value of the opinions on both sides, there can be no doubt that the Bill should be passed. The measure is supported by the Home Government, liberal-

mind British statesmen like the honorable Mr. Bright, different Local Governments, many able and experienced European officers and many intelligent European and native private gentlemen. The chief opponents are Anglo-Indian traders and tea-planters, who, it is notorious, are puffed up with pride of race and have always been ready to oppose measures intended to promote the welfare of the children of the soil. Natives do not insist on the measure becoming law in its present shape, but only desire that the principle on which it is based should be maintained.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th September, Panjáb officers and the republishes from the *Akhbār-i-Am* an abstract of the opinions of eighteen European officers in the Panjáb on the Ilbert Bill, and observes that it is obvious that those officers are not only opposed to the Bill, but they are also bitter enemies of natives. As regards the Bill, suffice it to say that it is a most necessary measure and should be passed in its present shape, otherwise British reputation for justice and fair play will suffer in the eyes of the whole world. But we cannot sufficiently condemn the conduct of the Panjáb officers in question. Being so hostile to the people whom they are appointed to govern, they cannot be considered fit for their offices. These fanatics have made a most wanton attack on the loyalty of natives. But it should be observed that education has yet made but little progress among our countrymen, and if they were disaffected towards Government, constant rebellions would break out. In fact Government would never have been able to suppress the great mutiny of 1857. It is deplorable that an obedient and faithful people like natives should be represented as secret enemies of Government. We trust heaven will judge between us and our slanderers and inflict severe punishment on the latter.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 28th September, states that the opinions recorded by Europeans and natives on the Ilbert Bill.

Circulation,
135 copies.

Bill have been published in the *Gazette of India*. Those opinions afford a fresh proof of the truth of the proverb *quot homines, tot sententiae*. We are very thankful to those Europeans who have not allowed themselves to be influenced by race feeling in the expression of their views, and we are still more thankful to the Government of India that has given us this opportunity of judging of the feelings of our European countrymen towards us. The measure has been supported by all liberal-minded Anglo-Indians. We ask for the concession in question not because it would enable us to exercise jurisdiction over Europeans, but because it is in accordance with the established British policy in this country.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Bhadai Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 28th September, referring to the local self-government scheme as embodied in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill and the Municipalities Bill, remarks that the scheme may be justly regarded as the A. B. C. book of political instruction for natives. Government has wisely begun with making over the management of our local affairs to us. As these affairs immediately concern us, we are likely to take lively interest in them, while they are not so important that any blunders on our part will do great mischief. The greater the progress we make in learning the art of local self-government, the greater will be the share allowed to us in the administration of the country. At first sight the scheme, as contained in the two Bills above referred to, appears to be of little practical value, and one is induced to think that Government only means to coax natives as parents coax children with trinkets. But there is no doubt that the scheme promises great results in future, and we cannot be sufficiently thankful to Lord Ripon for it. His Lordship has sown the seed, and now it remains with subordinate officers to allow it to grow and fructify.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Jám-i-Jamshed (Morádábád), of the 23rd September, states that the courts of the Joint Honorary Magistrates, Morádábád, and the tahsildár at Morádábád are greatly burdened by petty criminal litigation relating to the suburbs, and suggests that one or two new Honorary Magistrates should be appointed for the disposal of that litigation in order to give relief to those officers. There are already six Honorary Magistrates at Morádábád, but they decide only those cases which occur within the City.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The Pictoria Paper (Siálkot), of the 27th September, states that it is believed that the names of some chaprásis, and even some other persons, who have been convicted of offences, have been entered in the list of electors prepared at the tahsildár's office at Siálkot in connection with the local self-government scheme and argues that it would be very impolitic to grant the privilege of voting to such persons.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The Victoria Paper (Siálkot), of the 26th September, is glad to state that a sub-committee has been established at Siálkot to raise subscriptions for the Muhammadan Civil Service Fund, and Muhammad Ikrám, tahsildár, has been appointed secretary. But the editor hopes that the tahsildár will raise subscriptions only from among the official classes, who will benefit by the scheme, and will not call upon lambardárs and zaildárs, whose condition is far from satisfactory, to contribute to the Fund. It will be remembered that some years ago about one lakh of rupees were realized by several associations from agricultural classes in the shape of subscriptions for different purposes. As soon as Sir Robert Egerton, who was Financial Commissioner at the time, heard of the matter, he went to Siálkot and prohibited the subscriptions.

Circulation,
900 copies.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The Tahsíl (Morádábád), of the 27th September, in its local news column, complains that there is great delay in the supply of court-fee stamps by the treasury officials at Morádábád, and that suitors are put to great inconvenience in consequence. It would be a good thing if arrangements were made for the sale of court-fee stamps at every court of law.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the Tātiya-i-Hind (Meerut), of the 24th September, writing from Muzaffarnagar, complains that for the last three or four months wolves have played havoc in some villages, such as Miránpur, Jánsath, &c., in Muzaffarnagar, and asks the Magistrate to adopt effectual measures to put down the evil.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The Aina-i-Tahsíl (Saiyidpur), of the 27th September, urges that all dancing-girls and prostitutes should be expelled from streets and thoroughfares at Gházipur and made to live at a retired place outside the town, as has been done at Delhi, Aligarh, Lucknow, &c.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
1	<i>Arab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur, ...	Urdu	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali	Sep. 29th	Sep. 30th	150 copies.
2	<i>Arab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly...	Divan Buta Singh,	" 24th, 26th, & 28th.	" 27th, 29th & 1st Oct. respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 21st	" 27th	200 "
4	<i>Aina-i-Sikandar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 25th	" 28th	80 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Talab</i>	Saidpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	" 27th	" 29th	250 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 25th	" 28th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 26th & 29th	" 29th & 2nd Oct. respectively.	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannat</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	Oct. 1st	Oct. 3rd	125 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhyar</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	Sep. 28th	" "	...
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhyar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-ul-din	" 25th	Sep. 30th	...
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 25th & 29th	" 27th & 1st Oct.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almorat Akhbar</i>	Almorat ...	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 24th	" 27th	98 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 29th	Oct. 2nd	141 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nuru-l-din	" "	" "	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	Amara-i-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Tegh Bahadur	Sep. 27th	Sep. 29th	230 copies.
16	Bharat Bazar	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 28th	Oct. 1st	135
17	Bharat Bazar	Bindra Bah	Hindi	Monthly	Sri Radha Charan	For Sep.	Sep. 30th	250
18	Bharat Vids	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Bhagwan Das	Sep. 25th	" 27th	150
19	Brahman	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Monthly	Gopi Nath	For Sep.	" "	400
20	Dabab-i-Qaisar	Bareilly,	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Sep. 29th	" 30th	200
21	Dabab-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	Oct. 1st	Oct. 3rd	450
22	Dabab-i-Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	Sep. 29th	" 2nd	310
23	Dabab-i-Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Saif Ram	" "	" 1st	700
24	Dabab-i-Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Sahai	" 21st	Sep. 27th	40
25	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 24th	" 28th	550
26	Hami-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	S h a h Muhammad	" 27th	" "	500
27	Hami-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ganga Prasad	" 23rd & 27th	" 28th & 30th respectively.	220
28	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Bal Krishn Bhatt	For Sep.	" 28th	259
29	Indian Punch	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Sri Krishn	Sep. 16th & 24th	" 30th	330
30	Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Alimu-l-din	" 28th	Oct. 3rd	200
31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 26th & 29th	Sep. 29th & 2nd Oct. res-pectively.	90
32	Jawa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 24th	Oct. 1st	125
33	Jawa-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 23rd	" 3rd	"

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Start Date	End Date	Copies
24	Zam-e-Nadwa	Lucknow	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	Oct. 1st	...	250
25	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar	Sep. 28th	...	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
26	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.	50 copies
27	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
28	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.	72 copies
29	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.	100
30	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.	200
31	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.
32	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.
33	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.
34	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.
35	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.
36	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.
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57	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	PAPER NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
58	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	Sep. 24th	Sep. 28th	200 copies.
59	Nyaya-Sudha	Harda	Marathi-English.	Ditto	Basdeo Bhaskar	" 26th	" 27th	400 "
60	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 27th to 3rd Oct.	" 27th to 3rd Oct. respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
61	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Sep. 25th	Sep. 29th	450 copies.
62	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 26th & 29th	" 29th & 3rd Oct. respectively.	250 "
63	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-Din	" 27th	Oct. 1st	150 "
64	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Kish Kesh	" 24th	Sep. 24th	300 "
65	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	" 28th	Oct. 1st	70 "
66	Qaisar Akhbar	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahhid	" 29th	Sep. 30th	108 "
67	Itafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	" 24th	" 28th	600 "
68	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 27th & 1st Oct.	" 28th & 2nd Oct.	450 "
69	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Muhammad Murad Ali.	Oct. 1st	Oct. 3rd	263 "
70	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Nathu Ram	Sep. 26th	Sep. 29th	700 "
71	Bahar Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahar Narain	" 24th	" 27th	184 "
72	Sabha Kaparthal	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Sharfu-l-din	" 29th	Oct. 2nd	120 "

73	Sadiq-i-Akbar	... B h a w a l -	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Dwarka Nath	...	27th	...	1st	...	320	...	"
74	Saffr-i-Hind	... pur.	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Bulqf Dás	...	30th	...	3rd	...	300	...	"
75	Saffar Kiri Sudhā-	... Delhi	Ditto	...	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	...	24th	...	Sep. 30th	...	200	...	"
76	Shafar-i-Sudr	... Udaipur	Hindf	...	Monthly	Registrar of the	For June & July,	Oct. 3rd
77	Shahna-i-Hind	... Lahore	Arabic	...	Tri-monthly,	Panjab University.	...	Oct. 1st	...	"	...	100	...	"
78	Shula-i-Tar	... Meerut	Urdū	...	Weekly	Ahmad Husain	...	Sep. 25th	...	Sep. 27th	...	175	...	"
79	Takab	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrā-	...	27th	...	29th	...	90	...	"
80	Tāyā-i-Hind	... Moradābād	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rābat Ali Khān	...	24th	...	28th	...	150	...	"
81	Victoria Paper	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Daily	Wilayat Ali	...	24th to 29th	...	27th to 2nd	...	900	...	"
82	Vritt Dhārā	... Siālkot	Ditto	...	Weekly	Gyān Chand	...	17th & 24th	...	Oct. 1st	...	135	...	"
		... Dhār	Marāthi	...	Weekly	Harf Bhāskar	...	17th & 24th	...	Oct. 1st	...	135	...	"

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The 8th October, 1883.

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